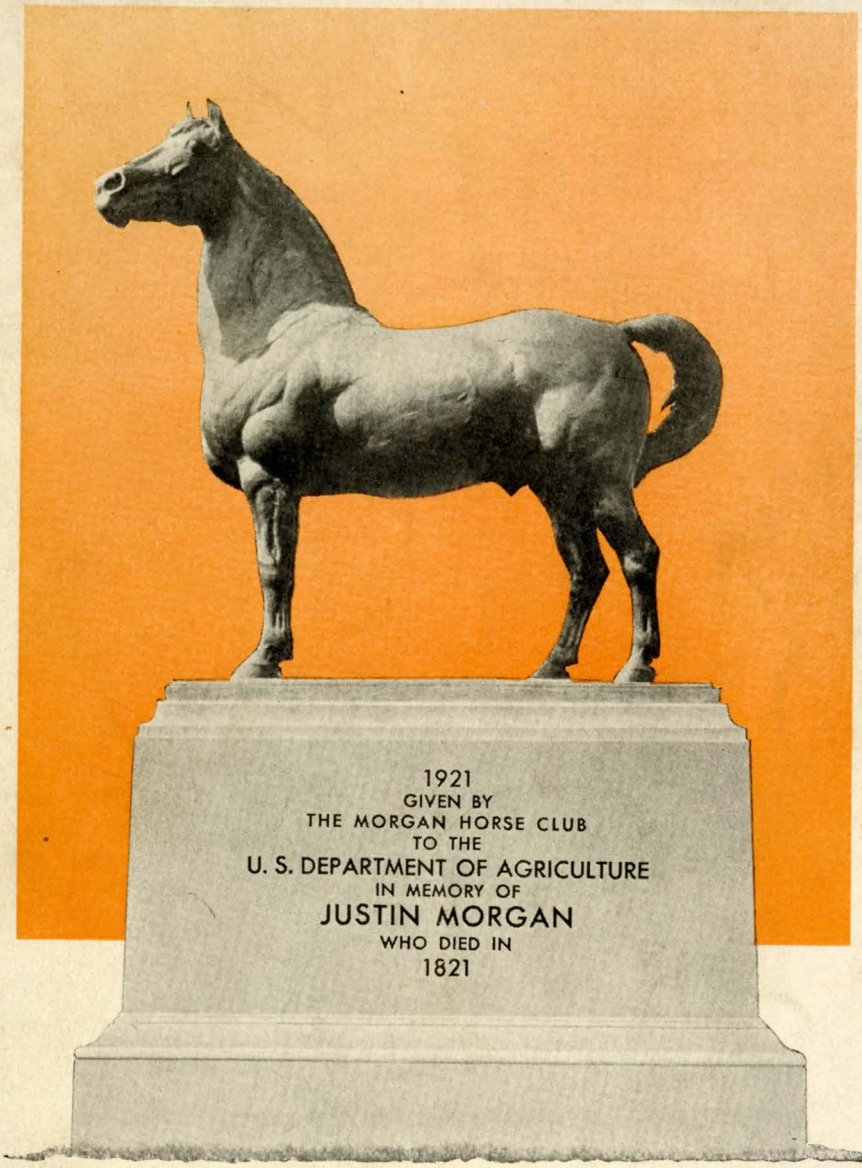

The MORGAN HORSE

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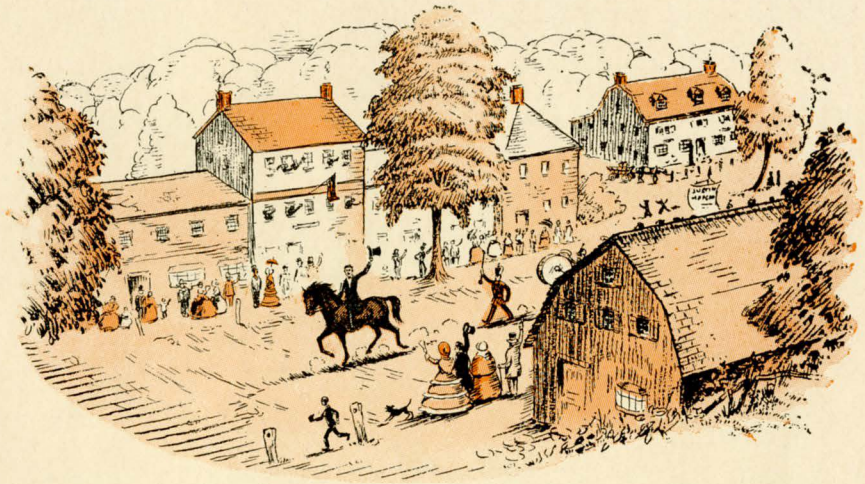

JUSTIN MORGAN

The Founder of a Great Breed

WHETHER Justin Morgan was the son of True Briton (known also as Beautiful Bay) and out of a daughter of Diamond, get of Church's Wildair, nothing pertaining to his origin could possibly be said that would add to or detract from his place in equine history. Justin Morgan stands unrivalled—the *fountain-head* of the first great family of American horses.

That Justin Morgan was rich in the blood of Thoroughbreds and Arabians, particularly through the male line, is certain. Through his dam there may have been an infusion of Dutch blood. In any event, there converged in this single animal an inheritance of not only extraordinary individual excellence but a prepotency which carried this excellence through generation after generation.

Justin Morgan got his name from the man who, if not his first owner, was his owner from a two-year-old until he was five. The man, Justin Morgan, was born in 1747, at West Springfield, Mass., where he lived until March 1788, when he moved with his family to Randolph, Vt. He died in the latter place in March 1798.

According to his son, Justin Morgan, Jr., the elder Morgan went down to Springfield in the fall of 1795 to collect some money due him. But, instead of getting the money, he got a three-year-old gelding and a two-year-old colt. The colt was Justin Morgan, as he was later named.

Justin Morgan was a dark bay with black legs, mane and tail. His high head was sharply cut; his dark eyes were prominent, lively and pleasant; his wide-set ears were small, pointed and erect; his round body was short-backed, close-ribbed and deep; his thin legs were set wide and straight, and the pasterns and shoulders were sloping; his action was straight, bold and vigorous; his style was proud, nervous and imposing. In a word, Justin Morgan was a beautifully symmetrical, stylish, vibrant animal, renowned for looks, manners and substance. He died from an injury at the age of 29—in 1821.

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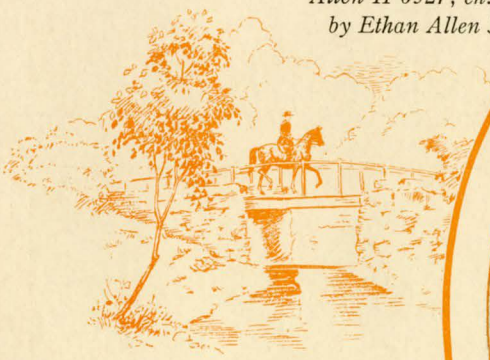
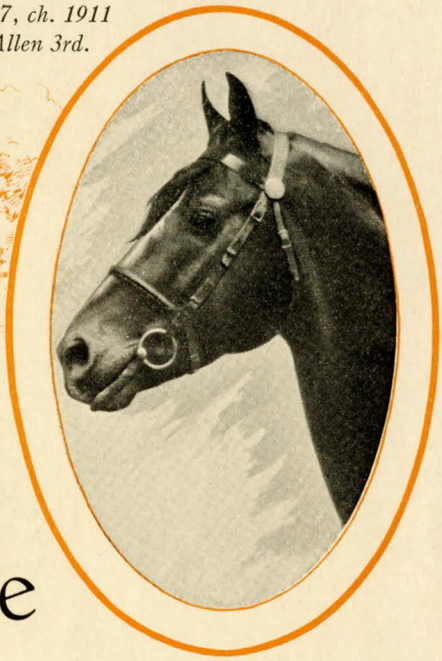
WHETHER on bridle paths or mountain trails—what could be more delightful than riding a handsome Morgan!



Allen H 6527, ch. 1911
by Ethan Allen 3rd.



The Ideal Light Horse

THE horse is coming more and more into his own. He is the aristocrat, rightfully moving up into the position to which his nobility of character justly entitles him. And the horse lover is glad!

The horse will survive not because he is a servant of man, although in many jobs he will long remain supreme, but because he gives friendship and pleasure to the human race. His form and grace, his athletic ability, his compatibility, will preserve him for as long as man loves beauty, thrills at action and honors faithfulness.

With saddle work becoming more and more the horse's principal service, not less intimacy but more intimacy will exist between the horse and his master. And the more intimate this relation the more perfectly the Morgan horse meets the desires of the owner.

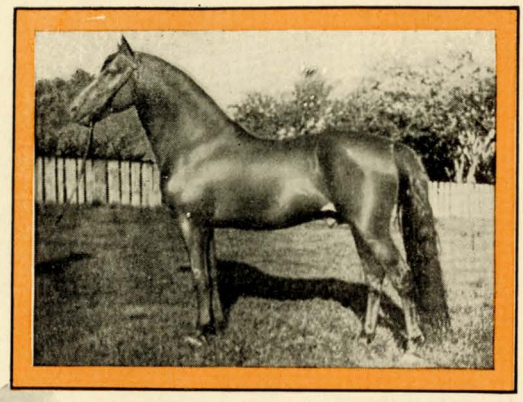
In intelligence and in temperament, in tractability and in docility, the Morgan is preeminently the horse for companionship. His sensible, genteel manners win and deserve the friendship of not only men and women but of the younger equestrians too. And just as his "personality" appeals to the heart, his beauty of conformation, symmetry, finish and style appeal to the eye. Truly, the Morgan is a lovable, handsome creature.

His carriage, his action, his animation, are a joy to see and feel. His power, his smoothness, his endurance give comfort on either the short or long ride. His soundness, his hardiness, his longevity are not merely an economy—they mean lasting years of attachment as well as service.

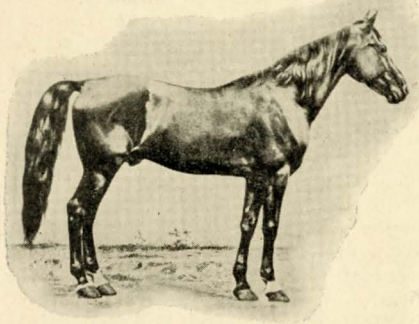
For a hundred years Americans have been proud to claim Morgan blood in their horses. It implied energy, courage, bottom. Today the Morgan horse, glorious in tradition and rich in heritage, is *the ideal light horse.*

THE PRIDE AND PRODUCT OF AMERICA

The Influence of Morgan Blood On Other Breeds



Right: *Ethan Allen 2nd 406, ch. 1877, by Peter's Morgan. Prominent in present day Morgan pedigrees.* Below: *Ethan Allen 50, bay 1849, by Black Hawk. Noted sire and champion trotting stallion of the world, shown in racing form.*



OF this oldest of American breeds W. H. Gocher, historian of the American trotter and pacer says:

"It established a type which in time became the trade mark of the first great American family of horses, and it is so different from all others that when an Australian or an Englishman refers to a horse as a 'Vermont Morgan,' an idea of his general appearance is conveyed as lucidly to the resident of Australia or England as it would be if addressed to a New Englander. The words carry with them the memory of the ideal form of Ethan Allen as well as the pure trotting gait, nervy, stylish way of going and perfect manners which made that son of Vermont Black Hawk, a favorite with the patrons of the track and the road in his day."

Justin Morgan antedated Rysdyk's Hambletonian by fifty-six years; and for almost three quarters of a century the Morgan led as a harness race horse, the produce of Vermont Black Hawk long surpassing that of Hambletonian. While of late years descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian have given name to the leading trotting horse families, it is seldom that any of them have produced epoch-making harness race horses without some foundation of Morgan blood. It is of profound significance that George Wilkes, who heads the greatest so-called Hambletonian line, had for his dam Dolly Spanker, a mare which was credited as Morgan and whose description fits the Morgan, just as George Wilkes himself had strong Morgan characteristics.

The Morgan is more than a breed. He is a symbol of vibrant, tireless forces of American pioneering. Found to fill the needs of a hard-working, hard-riding, hard-driving

people, this blood early was sought by every state and for every purpose for which a horse can be used.

The researches of Joseph Battell place in the Morgan Register Seely's American Star and the old pacer, Pilot. Without the brood mare lines springing from American Star and Pilot, Jr., much of greatness would be lost to the trotting horse families generically termed "Hambletonian," through the old custom of continuing the name of the male line. With this recognition and other direct traces to Justin Morgan, we find a distinct Morgan influence in the great present-day trotting families of Peter the Great and Axworthy, and it is not improbable that Morgan blood should have much credit for the beauty of finish and purity of gait of such record-making horses of known Morgan crosses as Uhlan, Lee Axworthy, The Harvester and Hamburg Belle.

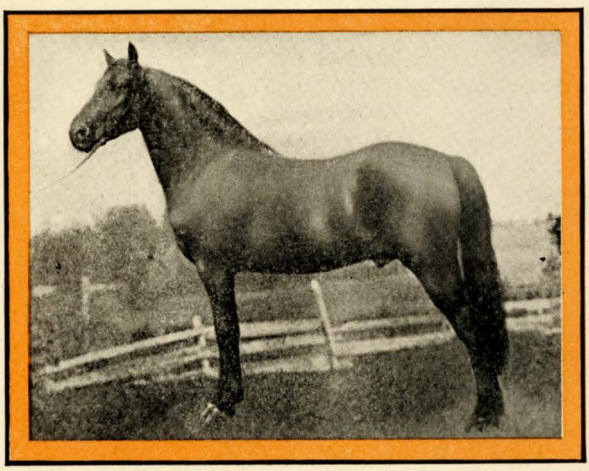
Likewise is placed in the Morgan Register Tom Hal, founder of the greatest of pacing families—the Tennessee pacers, early made famous by such horses as Little Brown Jug, Brown Hal, Hal Pointer and Star Pointer, and, after a period of neglect, now again made prominent through Napoleon Direct.

While a matter of speculation, it is of interest to note that when recently the Canadian pacer, Grattan Bars, as great a race horse as ever lived, appeared and raced and retired unbeaten, inquiry into his pedigree disclosed a Morgan background. The Morgan migration gave Canada its original harness race horses, as likewise they were given to every state in the Union.

Lady de Jarnette, still recalled as the greatest harness show horse of all time, and also a saddle show horse, exemplified the beauty of form and action that was characteristic of the Morgan horse.

In every important saddle horse breeding state the Morgan became a pronounced factor in the producing of saddle horses for utility and show. Upon the organization of the Saddle Horse Breeder's Association in 1891 most of the stallions agreed upon as founders of saddle horse families were of Morgan descent.

Beginning with such sires as Cabell's Lexington, Tom Hal, Davy Crockett and his son Brinker's Drennon, Coleman's Eureka, Blood's Black Hawk and his sons Blood Chief and Indian Chief, Telegraph, Copperbottom and Cockspur, and coming down to the lately deceased Rex Peavine, perhaps the greatest of all saddle horse sires, the Morgan horse furnished to the Kentucky saddle horse an indispensable part of his qualities of conformation, finish, animation and action. The entire Kentucky saddle horse breed has come to be divided as a matter of nomenclature into "Denmarks" and "Chiefs." The Thoroughbred Denmark hardly could have made



Peter's Vermont 403, ch. 1850, double grandson of the great Green Mountain Morgan. His get noted as remarkable roadsters.

his mark except for Morgan admixtures. The Chief family is likewise dependent upon the Morgan thru Indian Chief, a Morgan, and the Morgan infusions which helped to give finish to descendants of the very plain Harrison Chief, co-founder of the family.

Bourbon King that died in 1930, greatest sire of the Chief family, and his undefeated brother, Montgomery Chief, had for their dam Annie C., sired by Richelieu, a registered Morgan, sire also of Richelieu King, one of the greatest five-gaited show horses of recent years. Others of the many saddle horse champions with four to seven Morgan crosses are Bohemian Actress, Jonquil, and the romantic five-gaited champion Hazel Dawn.

Missouri, the second saddle horse breeding state, had a similar experience in demonstrating that with continued saddle use the Morgan courage, fire and finish persisted, with gaits, carriage and form altered from those induced by generations of harness use.

Likewise, Tennessee breeders importing the best Morgan stallions from Vermont and Kentucky from 1850 and earlier, found the Morgan best adapted to producing saddle horses, and have developed a race of powerful, handsome, easy-riding saddle horses of unique character and great merit.

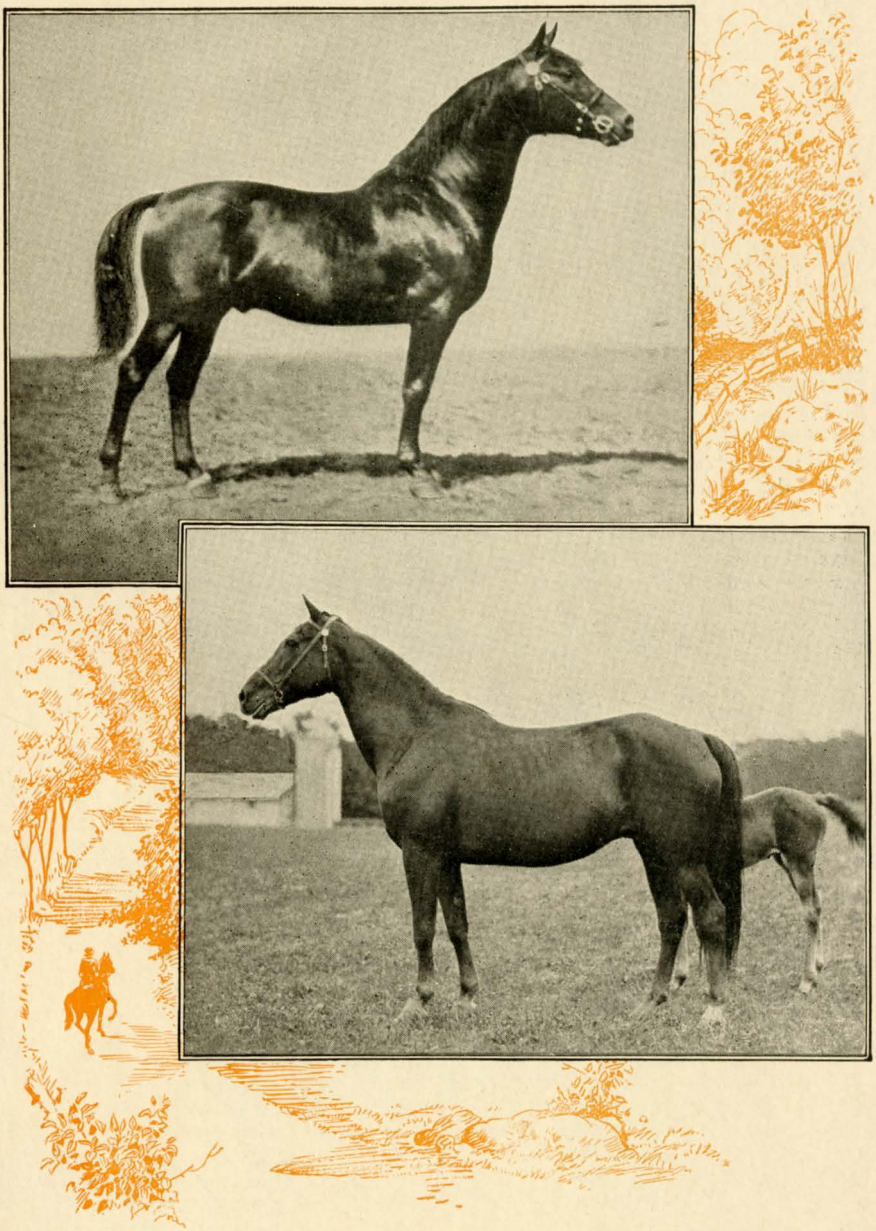
These horses are compounded from the blood of such Morgan horses as Tom Hal, Brooks, grandson of Pilot, Allen, great grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, Vermont Boy, Driver, son of Dorsey's Vermont, with other Morgan admixtures and usually something of the blood of the old Tennessee Thoroughbred, but with the Morgan influence predominating. Morgan versatility appears in the fact that in this Tennessee family the fastest harness horses were the best riding horses; also, in the fact that with other use and training this plantation walking horse of Tennessee can be made a walk-trot horse, five-gaited horse or hunter, as has been demonstrated. And it is noteworthy that Tom Bowling, handsomest and best American Thoroughbred of his day, his brothers, Calvin and Aaron Pennington, and many others came through Lucy Fowler, one of these early Tennessee easy-riding horses.

Recent reports from cattle breeding states show the Morgan highly valued as a cow horse. Roland G. Hill of Bakersfield, California, leading ranchman and judge of stock horses, writes:

"I have been raising Morgans for about nine years and now breed about twenty-five mares each year, all registered in the Morgan Register, and I register all colts each year. We have a large cattle ranch and use them for cow horses, save a few of the best for stallions to sell but use most of them, and sell one now and then to the city trade. I find the Morgan the best cow horse we have ever used and like the registered ones better than the half breeds. We use them for the hardest kind of riding, and they stand up fine."

Pacific Coast horse shows give important classes for such trained stock horses. One of the best show horses of this kind is a registered Morgan, which, after five years' hard use over mountain ranges by Mr. Hill, was sold recently by him for a large price to a prominent exhibitor. [Czar's picture is on page 15.]

Just as the native British horse praised of Caesar—the horse of that sturdy pioneer race, the ancient Britons—when crossed with blood of Arab and Barb, became a most important factor in the foundation of every British breed of light horse, including the so-called English Thoroughbred, so the Morgan fairly may be considered a most important factor in the foundation of every American breed of light horses.



BENNINGTON 5693, bay 1908, by General Gates. Senior stallion at the U.S. Morgan Horse Farm. Artemisia 02731, ch. 1909, by Ethan Allen 3rd. One of the best Morgan mares in the United States, dam of Mansfield *(see page 12.)* *These two Morgans are representative of the type much in favor.*

THE PRIDE AND PRODUCT OF AMERICA

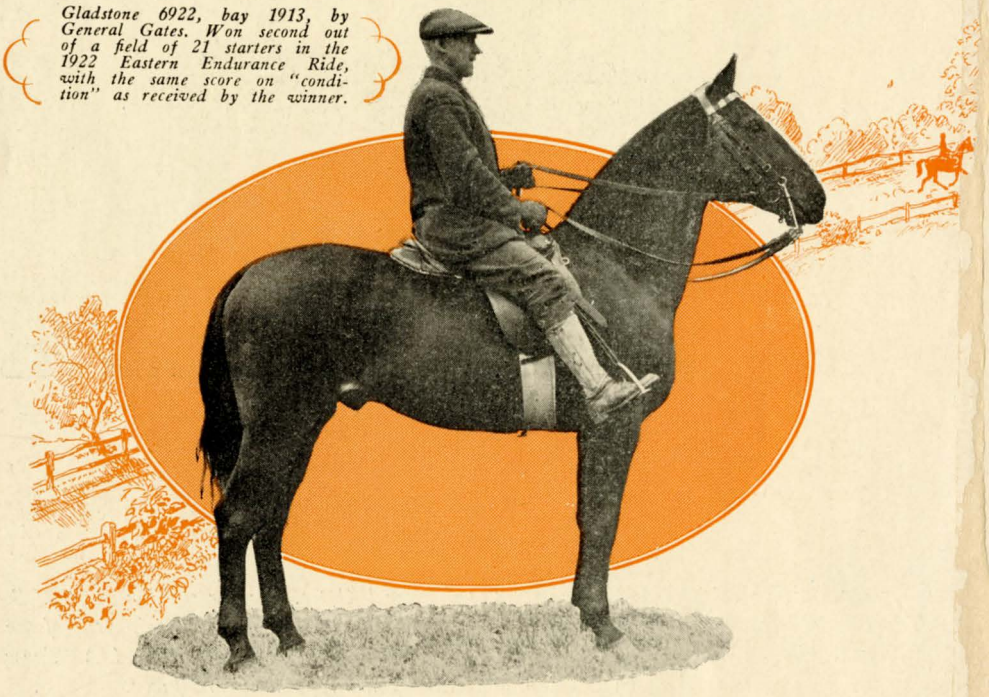
The Morgan Is Famed

FROM Justin Morgan down, the Morgan horse has been noted for his stamina. D. C. Linsley, in his book, "Morgan Horses," published in 1857, quoted a letter from Solomon Steel, dated Derby Line, Vt., March 12, 1856, in which the writer said, "It has been my privilege, in early life, to often see the original Morgan horse, called by this name from the fact that Justin Morgan brought him to Randolph, Vt., from Massachusetts in the Autumn of 1795." Referring to the horse's individual excellence, Mr. Steel wrote, "he was then found able to out-draw, out-walk, out-trot, or out-run every horse that was matched against him. * * * he could not be beaten where strength, speed and endurance were the test."

The endurance so characteristic of the Morgan was unquestionably one of the important factors which led to the quick distribution of Morgan blood throughout the country. In the list of fourteen sires selected as foundation stock by the National Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association, organized in Kentucky, in 1891, four of the stallions were *registered* Morgans.

J. H. Sanders, founder of The Breeder's Gazette, wrote in 1891: "The investigation into the pedigrees of the trotting horses of America, in preparation of the Breeder's Trotting Stud Book, has led us to put a higher estimate upon the blood of Black Hawk (sired by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan) than has generally been accorded to him by writers upon the trotting horse. Indeed, * * * we are inclined to the opinion that the name of but one horse, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, will be

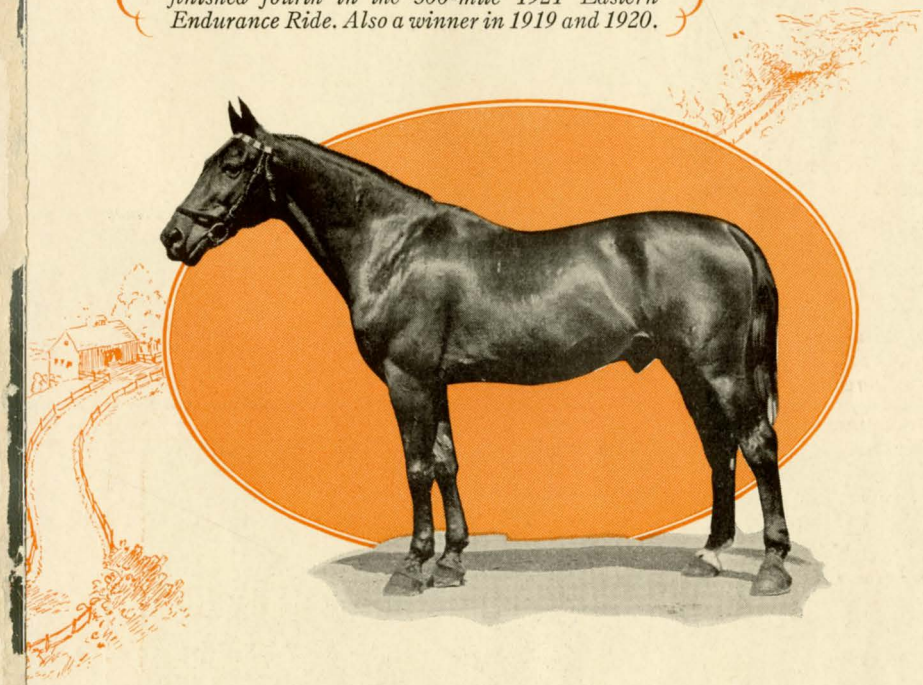
Gladstone 6922, bay 1913, by General Gates. Won second out of a field of 21 starters in the 1922 Eastern Endurance Ride, with the same score on "condition" as received by the winner.



THE PRIDE AND PRODUCT OF AMERICA

For Its Great Endurance

Castor 5833, bay 1913, by General Gates, who finished fourth in the 300-mile 1921 Eastern Endurance Ride. Also a winner in 1919 and 1920.



found more frequently in the pedigrees of standard-bred trotters." And be it remembered that the greatest son of Hambletonian (George Wilkes) was out of a mare (Dolly Spanker) credited with Morgan blood.

In order to determine the type of horse having the greatest endurance, a series of eight annual Eastern Endurance Rides were fostered by the various horse associations, the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture and the U. S. Remount Service, the last ride being held in 1927. The distance was sixty miles a day for five consecutive days. The weight carried varied in different years from 200 to 245 pounds. Originally the time allowed was ten to thirteen hours. Later it was set at nine hours minimum and ten hours maximum. The great distance traveled, the heavy weight carried, and the limited time used, speak for the gruelling nature of these contests.

According to W. R. Brown's summary, published in the July, 1927, issue of The Remount, of the 23 pure-bred Morgans that started, eleven (48%) finished; and, of the 22 Thoroughbreds that started, nine (41%) finished. Commenting Mr. Brown said: "In the role of special honors must not be forgotten the three times consistent performers, Castor, the Morgan of sturdy type, and Lillian Russell, the grade Thoroughbred."

Almina 04248, ch. mare 1923, by Allen H. Winner Novice Saddle Class, Milwood Hunt Show.

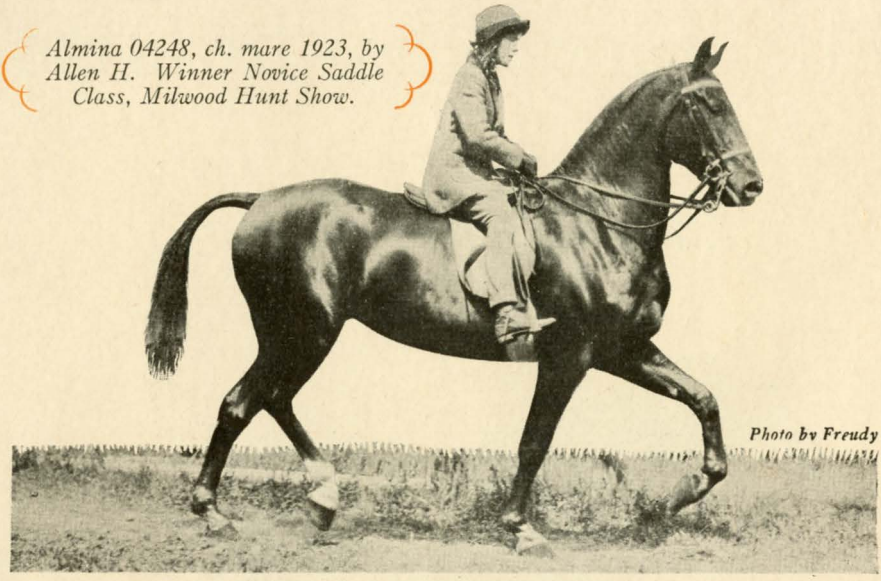


Photo by Freudy

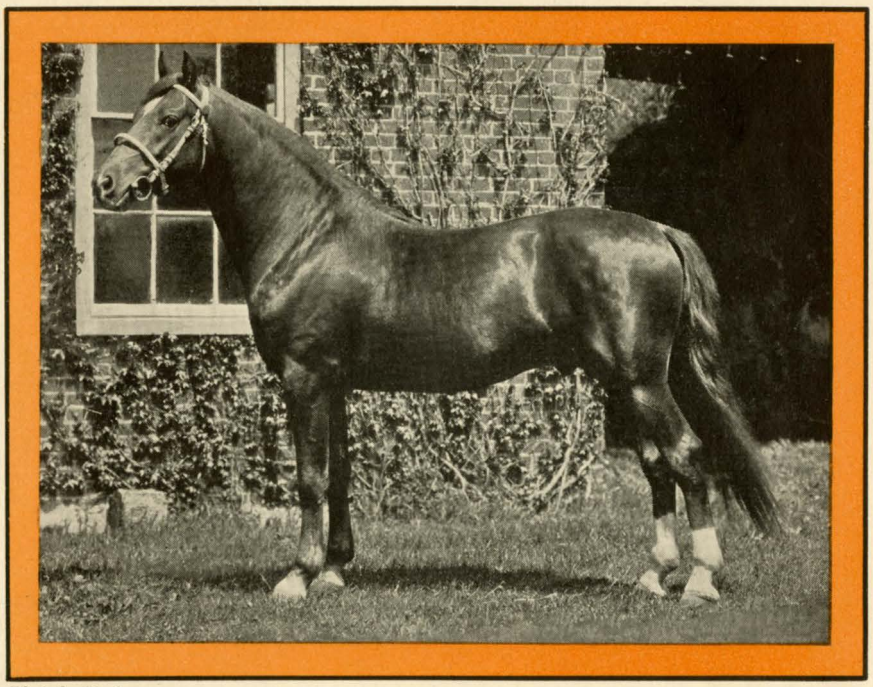


Photo by Strohmeyer

Abbott 7704, Ch. 1930. Grandson of Mansfield (See Page 12). This is an excellent example of a Morgan stallion of the present day.

Beauty, Spirit and Docility Unexcelled

Brandon Prince, by Ethan Allen 3rd. First in Walking Class at the National Horse Show. Consistent winner as a Road Hack at various shows in recent years.

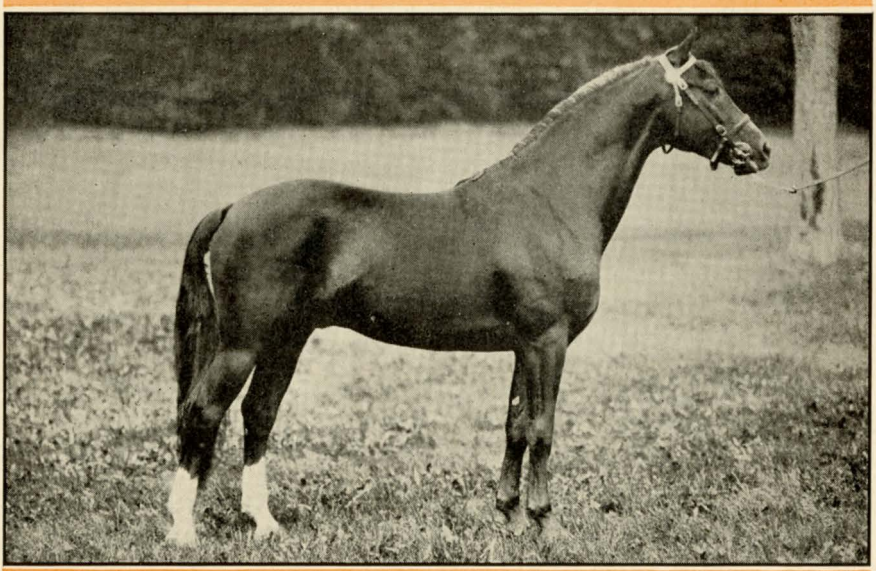
TO ever-increasing thousands riding is a recreation both delightful and healthful — especially when mounted on the *right* horse. No other sport is quite comparable—because in no other sport is there a partner quite like the horse, though the dog comes closest. So, the selection of the saddle horse is important, for upon him the pleasure of riding depends.

In the Morgan *beauty*, *spirit*, and *docility* are unexcelled. And these attributes are almost all-inclusive. For *beauty* encompasses color, conformation (head, body, limb, foot), style and action. Spirit means fire, energy, life. And docility makes the *beauty* and *spirit* of the horse serviceable.

The great majority of riders are neither bronco busters nor jockeys. They ride for health and pleasure. It is merely common sense that they should use only friendly, sensible, tractable horses. Indeed, that is but saying they should have safety, comfort and sport—without sacrificing the thrill of riding a handsome, eager, vibrant animal.

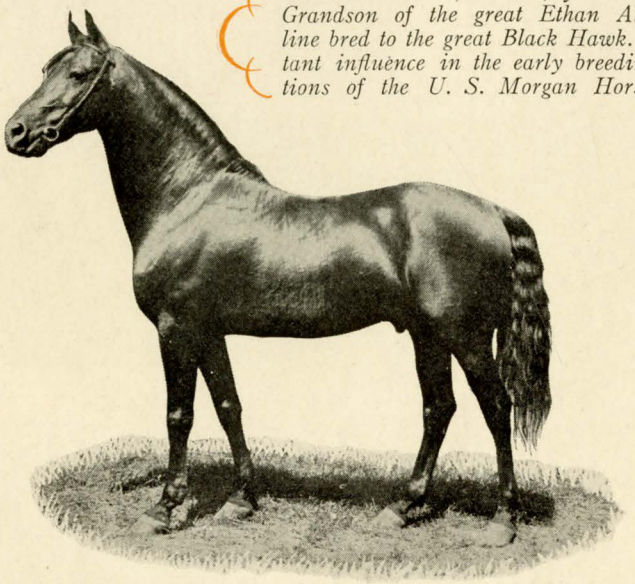
And Morgan looks, temperament and intelligence are breed characteristics stabilized by more than a hundred years of inheritance. They are deeply fixed, and dependable. It is this persistence in type and manner that makes it so much worthwhile to select Morgans for all personal use. It is almost axiomatic to say, "*To know a Morgan is to love a Morgan.*"

The U. S. Government is a Breeder of Morgan Horses



Mansfield 7255, ch. 1920, by Bennington out of Artemisia (*see page 7*).
One of the most successful stallions at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

THE PRIDE AND PRODUCT OF AMERICA

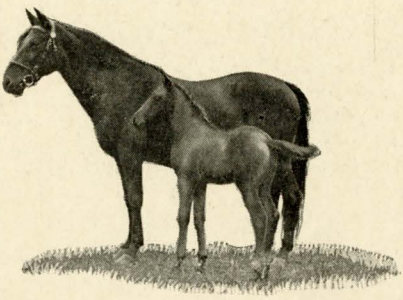


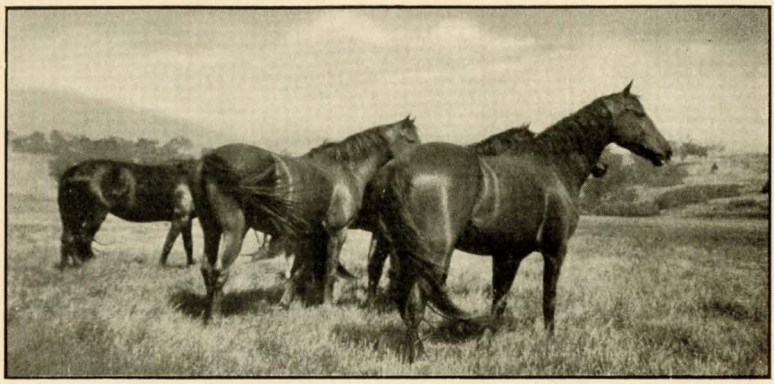
General Gates 666, bl. 1894, by Denning Allen. Grandson of the great Ethan Allen, and line bred to the great Black Hawk. Important influence in the early breeding operations of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

THE United States Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vermont, is a unique institution. It is the only farm in America founded for the purpose of perpetuating a breed of horses. Here the Government of the United States, through the agency of its Bureau of Animal Industry, maintains a Stud of about sixty head of purebred Morgan horses.

From this farm breeding stock has been distributed for over twenty years throughout the United States and its overseas' possessions, and to many foreign countries. These stout horses have gone from here to Japan, Brazil, Peru, to several of the Central American republics, and to the West Indies. Everywhere Morgans have been successful in adapting themselves to climatic conditions and the widest variety of uses. The versatility of the Morgan breed in this respect has been most extraordinary, and likewise the very fine impression made by the breed in all of these countries. The original tract of this farm was donated to the Government in 1907 by the late Col. Joseph Battell. Some additional land has been added by purchase, so that now the farm consists of about one thousand acres. Col. Battell, who devoted the major part of a long life to the service of the Morgan breed, was the founder of the American Morgan Horse Register.

Middlebury is in one of the most delightful sections of Vermont—unsurpassed for its beauty. It is a fitting setting for the horse, which throughout the world, is known as the Vermont Morgan. The farm is visited frequently by Morgan breeders and horse lovers from all over the world. Here, the breeder can learn much that will help him in his breeding problems.





Band of Morgan mares on California ranch.

Own, Breed and Ride Morgan Horses

They are the nearest approach to the ideal light horse

ALTHOUGH excellent for driving—as demonstrated by its own performance for more than a hundred years and by the infusion of its blood in other light harness breeds, the Morgan of today is a saddle horse.

It has always been noted for its smoothly turned body, short back and sloping pasterns—highly important points in a fine saddle horse. The smooth body lends a well-kept appearance, the short back gives strength to where the load is carried, and the sloping pasterns contribute to an easy-riding gait.

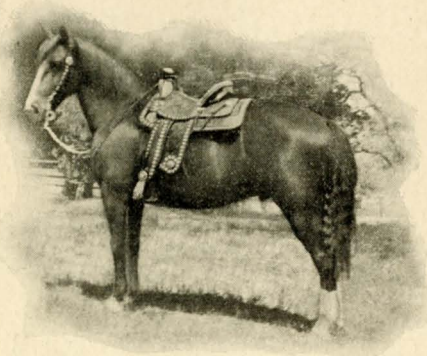
From the days of its founder, the Morgan has won distinction for beauty of form, high spirits, remarkable soundness, great stamina and straight way of going. In height it ranges from 14.2 hands to 15.2 hands, with 15 hands perhaps given preference by most horsemen.

No other horse has the versatility of the Morgan. Which fact is due largely to its unusual intelligence and temperament. Just as a man who has the *will* to do much can do much, so it is with a horse; and the Morgan has the *will* to do. This versatility is displayed by the adaptability of the Morgan to his work, whether on the bridle path, the hunt or the range. Speaking of the Morgan as a hunter, R. T. M. McCready said:

Sprite 04549. Winner in Montana Cow Horse Contests.

"I was reminded of it at the Allegheny Country Club (Sewickley) show last week (beginning June

1, 1930) when a rather typical Morgan was second to a big Thoroughbred in open hunters. This was a small bay mare 'Poppy' that I placed first in judging road hacks in two shows a year ago. I have known a number of Morgans that made fine hunters. One of the three in the winning hunt team at Sewickley last week has a lot of Morgan blood and is looked on as one of the best of hunters. This was a strong class with eight or nine teams. Greene County, Penn., sends out a lot of hunters too, and most of them have considerable Morgan blood."

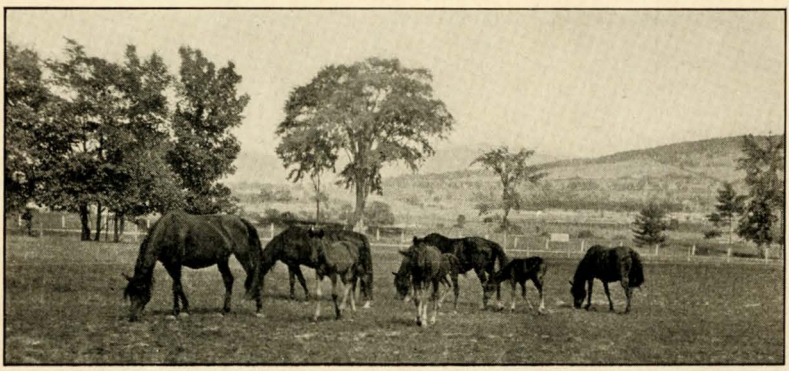


Czar. A fine Morgan cow pony which sold for $800 after five years hard work on the range.

Its intelligence, tractability, surefootedness, strength and gameness make the Morgan as popular on the rough trails of the mountains as on the bridle paths of the parks. And on the round-up its "savvy" soon makes it a "top horse". In fact, the Morgan has all the attributes the cow man looks for in his horse, not the least of which is being "an easy keeper." Read on page 6 what the ranchman, Roland G. Hill, says about the Morgan as a fine cow horse.

Beginning in the first decade after 1800, Morgan blood has been used to improve other light horse breeds, as well as to "grade up" common stock. There is yet, and there will remain for years to come, the need to "breed up" common stock, particularly on the range. For this improvement work, no other horse meets the needs quite so well as the Morgan. But, while pure-bred Morgan stallions should be used on *good* grade mares in order to develop a fine class of common stock (and inferior mares should not be bred at all), the greatest satisfaction and profit will be derived from breeding pure-bred Morgans. Remember, it is the pure-bred which has, on both sides, the long lineage of characteristics desired.

The Morgan Horse Club will be glad to render any possible service to those interested in Morgan horses. On the following page is a partial list of Morgan breeders who will also gladly answer inquiries about stock. And arrangements for breeding mares to Morgan remount stallions may be made by addressing the nearest agent.



Morgan mares and foals in an Eastern pasture.

A Partial List of Morgan Breeders

Elmer Brown, Halstead, Kansas
Thomas W. Adams, Huson, Montana
Roland G. Hill, Keene, California
J. C. Brunk, Springfield, Illinois
George Baier, Wilburton, Oklahoma
Henry G. Darling, East Burke, Vermont
Robt. L. Knight, Providence, Rhode Island
U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vermont
Wallace L. Orcutt, West Newbury, Massachusetts
Stone Farm Association, 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
(Stud near Charlottesville, Virginia)
U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana
Piedmont Land and Cattle Co., San Simeon, California
A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas
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Stern Bros., Inc. Uniontown, Pennsylvania
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Elizabeth C. Field, Mendon, Vermont
Chas. J. O'Neill, Manteno, Illinois
J. E. Rockwood, Kalispell, Montana
H. F. Stratton, Corinna, Maine
J. C. Jackson, Harrison, Montana
O. E. Sutter, Wichita, Kansas
Ed. F. Brown, Chariton, Iowa
G. C. Wells, Aetna, Kansas

Location of Morgan Remount Stallions

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State	*Town*	*Agent*
Arizona	Snowflake	James M. Flake
Arizona	Vernon	A. C. Naegle
Kansas	Halstead	Elmer Brown
Maine	Caribou	O. B. Griffin
Montana	Beebe	Bruce Orcutt
Montana	Missoula	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Nebraska	Ashby	A. G. Kime
Nebraska	Cody	McClaran Bros.
Nevada	Winnemucca	Clark Ringling
North Dakota	Keene	N. C. Langdon
North Dakota	White Earth	Wm. Archer
Oklahoma	Mannford	F. M. Coonrod
South Carolina	Troy	O. R. Carrithers
South Dakota	Pierre	Pierre Polo Club
Vermont	West Fairlee	Labert St. Clair
Virginia	Howison	C. S. Hooper
Wyoming	Casper	C. F. Shumaker

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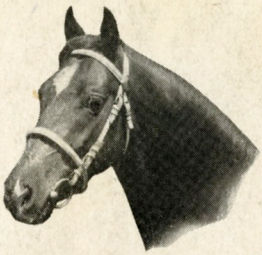

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